









## Post-Office Notifications

*A mail will close.*  
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—  
So, to-day, the 30th inst., at 10.30 a.m.  
For Singapore, Gallat and Bombay.—  
Zamanz, on Saturday, the 8th August, at  
A.M.

**MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH FACT"**  
The English Contract Packet, "**THE  
PORTER**," will be dispatched with the usual  
for Europe, &c., on **SATURDAY, the  
August**, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money  
Offices in the United Kingdom will be given  
until 5 p.m. on the 1st August.  
The Post Office will be open until 5 p.  
the 1st August.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the  
in the box left open for their reception.  
Letters for registration will be received  
10 A.M. on the 2nd August.  
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. of  
2nd August, without late fee.  
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 2nd  
August, will not be forwarded unless the  
Fee of 18 cents each as well as the post  
prepaid.

The last time for posting Letters  
Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, 10  
Patrons 10 A.M. on the 2nd August.  
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed  
the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi, or the  
Singapore, may be posted until 10 A.M.  
from the 2nd to the time of sailing, on  
want of a *late Fee* of 48 cents each, in  
to the postage.

**F. W. MITCHELL,**  
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

It is hereby notified that the postage  
able upon *Paid* Letters addressed to

will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter, when forwarded by French Mail Packet. 18 cents per ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster &c.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable hereon on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by British Packet, will be the same as those charged on Letters forwarded by British Packet via India.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster &c.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward postage on letters addressed to Newbury, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:

When forwarded via	24 cents each lb.
Brisindis	"
When forwarded via	24 " "
Marselles	"
When forwarded via	28 " "
Southampton	"

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster &c.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) give notice to the General Post Office of London that articles of Jewellery received in the Colony are obnoxious with the Customs, and the undersigned considers it necessary to this Regulation known to the Public, state that any letters or packets so containing such articles sent through the Post are liable to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster &c.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

Arrangements having been made  
which Mails for London arriving at Su-  
China by Private Ships will be forwarded  
destination via Brindisi, it is hereby  
that the rates of postage which will be  
advance, on correspondence addressed to  
United Kingdom so forwarded, will be  
lows, viz. —  
For Letters { 24 cents per half ounce  
For Newspapers { not exceeding 1 ounce  
For Books and { 2 " "  
Patterns, { 2 " "  
every additional 1/2 " "  
F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general in-  
formation that the Postage on Letters addressed  
by way, when forwarded via Sunda-  
to Hongkong, will be 25 cents for each half  
which may either be paid in advance, or  
be left to be collected on delivery of the  
unpaid Letters will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that hereafter  
postage on Letters addressed to Hong-  
kong, forwarded via Sunda-  
per half-ounce, is non-remption optional,  
Letters will be subject to an additional  
charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster

General Post Office,

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general intimation that on and after the 1st August next the Commission chartered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the United Kingdom of Shanghai, and Yokohama will be at viz.:

On sums not exceeding £2,000, 18 p. 100.  
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 16 p. 100.  
Above £5 and not exceeding £7, 14 p. 100.  
Above £7 and not exceeding £10, 12 p. 100.

F. W. BISHOP, Esq.  
Postmaster.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general intimation that the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters (which are not forwarded inland) will henceforward be at viz.:

When forwarded via  
Brindisi, 42 cents each  
When forwarded via  
Marseilles, 35 cents each  
When forwarded via  
Southampton, 29 cents each  
F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster General

General Post-Office.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1906.

It is hereby notified that a list of  
Mail Contract Packets has been  
issued by the Hongkong and  
Zanzibar, which, with  
lines, will afford a regular  
conveyance of correspondence from Hong  
kong to the foreign ports on the East African  
coast, as follows:—The *Colon* (Colony  
line), and *Aegaeon*, and that henceforth  
postage, which must be paid in advance  
thereon, addressed to Zanzibar, Mosambic,  
Goa, Bay, Natal, the Cape, and  
other ports, for each packet.

newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

It is hereby notified that correspondence not completed under which arrangements from Hongkong may be forwarded to Yokohama via Shanghai, and to Hingpo via Yokohama, to the United States' Mail Packets, and to Japan, to the Japan Mail Packets, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and by means of the United States' Fast Mail Steamers, and the Japan Mail Steamers, at the rate of postage chargeable in repound is four cents for each letter, and two cents on each newspaper, and one cent on each of the Japan Mail Packets of Samples of Merchandise; in to the Rates specified in the Table of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL  
Postmaster G.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.



## Extracts.

## THE VOYAGERS.

A king, a pope, and a lazar,  
And a queen—most fair was she—  
Went sailing, sailing, sailing,  
Over a sunny sea.  
And said they were going—  
A droll of low degree;  
And they went sailing, sailing,  
Over a sunny sea.  
The king said to the lazar,  
And his comrade, fair and free,  
"Let us turn aside this beggar,  
This droll of low degree."  
For he hints the balmy odours  
That flow to you and me,  
As we lounge—sailing, sailing,  
Over a sunny sea.  
"The ship is mine," says the beggar,  
This droll of low degree,  
"And we're all of us sailing, sailing,  
To the grave, over this sunny sea."  
And you may not, and you can not  
Get rid of this sunny sea,  
No, not for your crowns and sceptres,  
And my name is Death," quoth he.  
W. J. BARROW.

## DISCOVERING THE TRUTH.

Nick Powers was a member of the original Christy Minstrelsy, and in his day, was the greatest "middle man" and interpreter known in his profession. Nick used to tell, with great merit, an incident of his boyhood. To preserve the flavor of the relation, we will record it in Nick's own language, and only regret that we cannot accompany it in his inimitable gesticulation:  
"My old man," said Nick, "as a general thing, was a pretty steady old body, but once in a while he would get obnoxious, and water was not the cause of it. I recollect a certain holiday was approaching, and I had been skinning around to get a little money to have a time with on that day. But the fates and purses were against me. It was but two days prior to the anticipated holiday, and I hadn't a penny. Remember this, boys, when I add that on the same afternoon I came into the house, when I there on the floor, totally overcome by his thunder, lay my respectful daddies, and beside him lay six shining half dollars, which had rolled from his pocket. Boys, I've been an honest man all my life, but once when a boy I committed a theft. I hooked one of those half dollars. Think I to myself, the old man's been on a jambo, and won't know how much he's spent, and will never miss it. But mark you, the next morning I found my two brothers were summoned into my father's presence. The old man's face lowered. I thought of the half dollar, and knew that a storm was brewing.  
"Boys," said he, "last night when I came home I had six half dollars. One of 'em's gone. Your mother didn't take it. There's been one else in the house. Which one of you took it?"  
We all protested our innocence.  
"Boys," said the old man, "that half dollar never walked off, and I'm going to find out which one of you took it."  
Turning around, he took down from the wall an old flint-lock blunderbuss. This he deliberately loaded with powder up to the muzzle in our presence; then fastening it up to the table, cocked it, took a seat behind it, holding the string in his hand, and in solemn tones addressed us thusly:  
"Boys, I'm going to discover the thief and punish him at the same time. You must each of you enter into the maze of that gun. When the guilty one blows off his head, now then you have a chance; will you own up or blow up?"  
"Ben," said the old man to my oldest brother, "have you got that half dollar?"  
"No, sir."  
"Take a blow."  
Ben did so in safety.  
"Nick," quoth the old man, "I tell you the child's begun to crawl down my back," "got that half dollar?"  
"No, sir," said I, with a defiant swagger.  
"I blew it up," said I.  
"Well, that's bravely, give a blow, and—dodged!"  
"Nick," said the old man, in a voice of thunder, "where's that half dollar?"  
He had me. The truth dangled out of me. Said I, "Out in the barn, pap."—*Dilemma.*

## THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENSION.

We have said that balloons were invented in France. It is to the brothers Montgolfier that the discovery is attributed. These two brothers, James and Joseph, were paper manufacturers at Ammon, and they had already distinguished themselves by the invention of a machine known as the "hydraulic ram" (which hydraulic) when they conceived their first balloon, in the year 1783. This balloon was of enormous size, being thirty feet in diameter, 110 feet in circumference, and able to hold 22,000 cubic feet of air. It was made of canvas, lined with paper, and weighed 500 pounds. The excitement occasioned by its first trial in public was extraordinary, for people made up their minds that the secret of aerial navigation had been discovered, and that thenceforth the highroads of the heavens would be open to everybody. The first trial, however, ended badly, without carrying anyone with it. A large aperture had been contrived in the lower part, and under it was a straw fire, which introduced into the canvas globe 22,300 cubic feet of hot air, much lighter consequently than the surrounding atmosphere; for it is one of the properties of fire, that it dilates all the bodies which it penetrates and to make them all much larger space than when they are cold. The result was that a volume of air, heated at a temperature of boiling water (i.e., 100 deg. centigrade, or 212 deg. Fahrenheit), is greater by 72,100 than at the temperature of 0 deg. centigrade (32 deg. Fahrenheit), and that the temperature of 250 deg. centigrade (350 deg. Fahrenheit), it becomes almost double. The hot air thus diluted inside the balloon tended to rise, and met with no resistance but that of the canvas covering; by degrees, however, it became so light that its weight added to that of the balloon, was less than an equal volume of surrounding air, whereupon, to the astonishment and delight of the spectators, the "Montgolfiere" rose majestically from the earth, and soared aloft to a height of 200 or 300 feet.  
This experiment was repeated everywhere with equal success, and on the 15th of October, 1783, M. Pilatre de Roziers and the Marquis of Arlandes ventured courageously into a car fastened beneath the balloon, and rose several times to a height of 300 feet. The balloon was held in by cables. This success emboldened them, and on the 21st of November—a great day in aeronautical annals—the two intrepid noblemen determined upon a free ascension. The starting place appointed was the Bois de Boulogne, and all Paris flocked out of doors to witness the sensational spectacle. As the Marquis of Arlandes was stepping into the car, Louis XVI., who was present, spoke with some concern of the dangers which might attend the experiment. "Sir," answered the Marquis, who was an officer, and who had been long waiting for off-promised but deferred promotion, "Sir, your Majesty's Minister of War has made me so many promises in air, and has suffered me to build so many castles in the same place, that I am going up to take a look at both." The balloon rose magnificently, soared to a height of nearly 1,500 yards, and after crossing right over Paris, fell, at the end of seventeen minutes, at six miles from its starting place. It is needless to add that the Marquis obtained his promotion, the King saying, "I am glad to hear that you have got higher. Sir, of yourself than I can ever raise you." "Je ne vous elevais jamais, Monsieur, si haut que vous êtes monté tout seul."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

## JESUITS.

The founder of the Order, Ignatius Loyola, a native of the Biscan Province of Navarre, afterwards annexed to Spain, had early predicted that his followers would yet become the Protectors of the Roman Church. Although his original success was due mainly to his enthusiasm, he was not deficient in the cool and calculating qualities of a politician. The depth of his conceptions was manifested in the organization of the numbers who embraced his tenets, and his sagacity was shown in the establishment of a German College at Rome for the education of missionaries of that race, who were afterwards devoted to the propagation of the faith in the deserts of the Reformation. This device was initiated with respect to England, by planting similar seminaries in Continental cities within easy reach of our shores. The founder had from the outset determined that the government of the Order should be monarchical, and his views of course elected by his associates their first General, that being the term applied to their superior, who is called the Superior General. Having received his high office, and being elected, except for high crimes against its constitutions, the Pope of Loyola once attracted female devotees, and he was induced by their persuasions to admit Isabel Rozella, a noble Spanish widow, with whom he had once been a favorite, and two Roman ladies within his rules; but he soon repented of his pious gallantry, and declared that the government of the three sisters was more troublesome to him than that of the whole Society. Having retired from his charge, he obtained the Pope's Apostolic letter exempting the Jesuits from all future combination with the fair sex, whether singly or in association, a privilege to which it would seem that his followers have since rigidly adhered. The Order of the Jesuits invited our attention in three distinct aspects—religious, educational, and political. The great Charter of Loyola, with the name of *Adiutorium*, or the Secret Instructions, is believed to have been revised by the founder, and forms an Encyclopedia of precepts, inculcating in every shape the doctrine of "right divine to govern wrong." The existence of this code has been doubted and denied, but its recent publication in Paris by Charles Sauveur, author of *Les Congrégations Religieuses*, places its authenticity beyond question. In preserving its secrecy, the Order has initiated the priests of ancient Egypt, who buried in the ground under their altars the doctrines they resorted to themselves to guide the people; while the Church reposes on the double principles of authority and universality. The aim of Jesuitism has ever been the religious government of the world; and its guiding principle, that but one religion must be tolerated on earth. To encourage their increase, the members are divided into six classes, the Probationary or Jesu Pro, the Spiritual Coadjutors, the Approved Scholars, the Lay Brothers or Temporal Coadjutors, the Novices, and those that are affiliated, or Jesuits of the short robe. The leading educational policy of these new preceptors of mankind was to acquire the recognition of being the most learned body in Christendom; and by inspiring an almost exclusive taste for the classic authors of antiquity, they sought to damp the mental energies, and to stifle all desire of inquiring into matters either controversial or philosophical. By rigidly enforcing the vow of submissiveness, obedience, they have necessarily restricted the sphere of intellectual acquisitions; and they have invariably endeavored to keep the sciences as to the interests of their order. By devoting more time than any other branch of their priesthood to their own peculiar studies, they acquired more insinuating polish in their manners; while the casuistry of their schools instructed them in the sophistical arts of dissimulation. Their ecclesiastical discipline prescribing obedience on the part of every member as passive as if he were a corpse, subdued and crushed all ideas of the glorious traditions of the Order. Their educational as well as their religious system was ingeniously devised to make Jesuits, not men, in the more extensive acceptance of the term. In their political conceptions they attribute to the Pope of Rome a dominion as extensive and as arbitrary as was ever claimed, even in the dark ages, by the most audacious Pontiffs. From *The Jesuits, and their Expulsion from Germany, in Pius's Magazine.*

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## Insurances.

**LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.  
THE Underwritten is authorized to accept of risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.  
H. HOLLIDAY, Agent.  
11, HONGKONG, 1st Nov. 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
11, 1552 Hongkong, 15th October, 1872.

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office, in Goods stored therein.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.  
11, 1103 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premium will be allowed to all contributors.  
ROBERT WALKER & Co., Agents.  
11, 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.  
11, 717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1872.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—  
Not exceeding 1 month 1/4 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months 1/2 do. do.  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months 3/4 do. do.  
Above 6 months the full annual rate.  
N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.  
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.  
GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, 11, 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—  
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town and their contents) 1 per cent.  
Other Dwelling Houses (situated in the town and their contents) 1 per cent.  
Offices and Godowns and their contents. The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—  
Not exceeding 10 days 1/4 per cent.  
Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months 3/4 do. do.  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months 3/4 do. do.  
Above 6 months the full annual rate.  
ROBERT WALKER & Co., Agents.  
11, 1162 Hongkong, 13th September, 1872.

**YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.  
POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the current profits an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
11, 1089 Hongkong, 6th July, 1872.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE.  
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 14th instants, the following notice is hereby given, that the Company will, from the 1st of January, 1873, the Net Profit of the Company will from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—  
Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.  
One-third (1/3) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.  
11, 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
REduction in Rates of Premium.  
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1/4 per cent. and their contents.  
Other Dwelling Houses (situated in the town and their contents) 1 per cent.  
Offices and Godowns, and their contents. The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—  
Not exceeding 10 days 1/4 per cent.  
Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months 3/4 do. do.  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months 3/4 do. do.  
Above 6 months the full annual rate.  
GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
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RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.  
11, 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

## Insurances.

**CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Net Premium contributed.  
WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.  
11, 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.  
No charge for Policy fees.  
JAS. B. COUGHTELL, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.